

MONARCH

82 E. WASHINGTON STREET.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Chickens, per lb 12c
Turkeys, per lb 13c
Ducks, per lb 13c

Fresh Dairy Butter, per lb 15c
Full Cream Cheese, per lb 15c
Pure Lard, four pounds 25c
Best kettle-rendered Leaf Lard, per pound 10c
Fresh crisp Crackers, per lb 45c
Hand-picked Michigan Beans, per quart 5c
Best Corn Starch, per package 5c
Carolina Rice, per pound 5c
Best Oat Flakes, per package 8c
Oat Flakes, bulk, 10 lbs. for 25c
Best Pancake Flour, per package 10c
Buckwheat Flour, 10 pounds for 25c

We save you money on Coffees and Teas, and give you just the variety you want.

Large assortment of California Evaporated Fruit. Prices low.

MONARCH SUPPLY CO

BIG 4 ROUTE INDIANAPOLIS

TO AND FROM —
Greensburg, North Vernon, Jeffersonville, Ind.,
— AND —
LOUISVILLE, KY.

No Change of Cars.

Trains in Each Direction Run as Follows:

GOING SOUTH.
Leave Indianapolis, 4:00 am, 7:00 am, 9:10 pm
Arrive North Vernon, 5:30 am, 8:30 am, 10:40 pm
Arrive Greensburg, 6:15 am, 9:15 am, 11:25 pm
Arrive Louisville, 7:30 am, 10:30 am, 12:40 pm

GOING NORTH.
Leave Louisville, 6:10 am, 9:10 am, 11:20 pm
Leave Greensburg, 6:30 am, 9:30 am, 11:40 pm
Leave North Vernon, 7:15 am, 10:15 am, 12:25 pm
Arrive Indianapolis, 8:00 am, 11:00 am, 1:10 pm

Trains of this line arrive at and depart from the Louisville Union Depot.
For tickets and full information call at Big Four Ticket Office, No. 1 East Washington street, or Jackson Place and Union Station.

H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

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HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

TO POINTS IN —

Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana.

AT RATE OF —

JNE FARE FOR ROUND TRIP

Plus \$2.

On January 13, 14, 17 and 25; February 10 and 11; March 9 and 10.

Tickets and information at Union Station and 2 W. Washington st. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORTEST LINE TO

CHICAGO THE WEST AND NORTHWEST

Fullman Vestibule Train Service.

Trains leave daily at 11:50 am and 12:35 night.

Arrive Chicago 5:30 p. m. and 7:40 a. m.

Leave Chicago daily at 8:00 am and 8:30 p. m.

Arrive Indianapolis 5:30 p. m. and 7:30 a. m.

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Chicago sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at 6:30 p. m.

Detailed information at Union Station and 2 West Washington street. GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

FRANK J. REED, G. P. A.

Coke for Sale

LUMP AND CRUSHED

Tickets can be obtained at the office of . . .

THE INDIANAPOLIS GAS CO.,

58 South Pennsylvania St.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOT :: SPRINGS

— OF —

ARKANSAS

THE ONLY HEALTH RESORT

Owned, Informed and Conducted by

The United States Government

PECOGNIZED WINTER CAPITAL

Of the best Society of the Nation.

THE SUPER HOTEL EASTMAN IS NOW OPEN.

350 other Hotels and Boarding Houses open the year round.

Climate mild, with abundance of sunshine. Average winter temperature 50 degrees.

Reduced Excursion Rates on Railroads.

Inquiries answered and illustrated pamphlets sent free upon application to

H. DURAND, Manager Hot Springs League, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

LEIGH BELLS, NOW SHOVELS

KATES.

LILLY & STALNAKER, 64 E. Washington St.

Slightly warmer.

The shades of night were falling fast
As through the city streets there passed
A man who wore 'mid snow and ice
An overcoat whose invoice price
Was \$10.85.

"Oh, do not cross the fence canaw!"
His sister cried, "with cold you'll fall!"
"Not much," he said, "this coat so nice
Is like a snowdrift's invoice price."
Was \$10.85.

And when the morning sun arose
It saw the citizens half-frozen
Except the folk who sang at ice
With overcoats whose invoice price
Was \$10.85.

Men's \$15, \$18 and \$20 Overcoats and Ulsters of Kersey, Beaver, Chinchilla, Melton, Shetland Beaver and Irish Frieze, are going in the invoice sale at

... \$10.85 ...

The When MURPHY, HIBBEN & CO.

Nos. 93-95-97-99 South Meridian St.

(At Wholesale.)

Hamburg Embroideries

Line complete
in every detail.

Valdenias,
Guipure Edges,
Nainsooks,
Swisses,
Colored Grounds,
And Two Tone Effects.

Grass Linen Embroideries in sets to match, an exclusive high novelty.

Last Week of the . . .
Big Closing-Out Sale of

PIANOS

Regardless of Price.

Room rented and must be vacated by January 15. A number of Pianos still remain to be sold. All new fresh goods, especially selected for the Holidays, consisting of the famous

Steinway, Smith & Nixon, Martin and other Pianos.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

Also, a number of good second-hand STEINWAY, HAZELTON, BRIGGS, KNABE, DECKER BROS., HALLET, DAVIS & CO., and other Pianos, at \$10, \$20, \$35, \$50, \$75, and upward, worth three times the money asked, sold on \$3, \$4 and \$5 monthly payments.

YOUR LAST CHANCE.

PEARSON'S MUSIC HOUSE

82 and 84 North Pennsylvania St.

THE MARION TRUST CO.

CAPITAL, \$300,000

If you desire to borrow money; if you desire to buy or sell securities; if in need of an Executor, Trustee, Assignee or Receiver, call on

The Marion Trust Co.,

S. E. Corner Monument Place and Market Street.

DIRECTORS.

BYRON K. ELLIOTT,
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HAVE YOU TRIED A

CORAL

High Grade Havana Cigar?

P. L. CHAMBEKS

56 West Washington St.

Entrance into Bates House Lobby.

MURDERER SHOT.

He Refused to Surrender and the

Posse Fired at Short Range.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 10.—Robert Clapsaddle, a farmer of Rockville, a small town about ten miles from here, was fatally shot to-day by his son-in-law, George H. Smith, who was pursued by a posse of villagers, cornered, and, when he made resistance, fired with bullets, causing his death. One of the pursuers also was shot.

Farmer Clapsaddle lived a mile south of the village, with his wife, a daughter and a grandchild, twelve years old, the son of the murderer. Smith was a disolute character, who spent what money he could get for whiskey. He had married the eldest daughter of the Clapsaddles and she had separated from him on account of his dissipation, and Smith had always blamed his father-in-law for the estrangement. This afternoon, Smith came into the Clapsaddle homestead, where the old man sat reading his paper, and, without warning or provocation, drew a revolver and shot Clapsaddle through the head. Before an alarm could be given the assassin had made his escape. Mr. Clapsaddle died soon after the arrival of a doctor, never regaining consciousness.

A posse was formed, with a deputy sheriff at the head, to hunt down the murderer. Smith had fled across the country diagonally toward the home of his wife's second husband, De Clute, probably with the intention of committing another crime. He was armed with a revolver and had his pockets filled with cartridges. The posse was com-

posed of over half a hundred reputable men and neighbors of the murdered man.

When Smith saw the posse in pursuit he made for the house of a man named Brown, and, as he entered the door, he turned, and, brandishing the revolver, cried: "The first man who follows me in here I will shoot."

Undaunted, the party pressed around the house, when Brown, coming to the door, told them that Smith was in hiding in one of the closets.

Thereupon Elmer Clapsaddle, a relative of the murdered man, cried to Smith to come out and surrender. Smith responded with a bullet which entered the neck of the man involved.

They poured the contents of their guns through the walls of the house at short range into the spot where Smith was evidently standing. There was a sound as of a falling body, which showed the shots had taken effect. Smith was found to be fatally injured, bleeding from a dozen wounds.

HER MIND IS A BLANK.

Surprising Statement by Mrs. Davidson, the Alleged Blackmailer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 10.—In the Police Court this afternoon the preliminary examination of Mrs. Davidson, on the charge of extorting money from Rev. Dr. Brown, was resumed. Mrs. Davidson, on cross-examination, said her mind was an absolute blank as to what happened to her from 1874 to 1887. She said she did not know where she had been, what she had done, whether she had ever served a term in the Essex House of Correction in Massachusetts, if she had given birth to a child or if she had swindled various persons, whose names she could not remember. She said she knew Mrs. Baddin, for whom Mrs. Davidson claims she accepted the money from Dr. Brown. E. S. Simpson, editor of the Chronicle, testified that he had offered to sell him a story about a prominent man for \$1,000, but did not mention the name of the man involved.

At the close of the testimony Mrs. Davidson was held in \$3,000 bail to answer to the charge of extortion.

Plot Medium Dead.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 10.—Pilot Walter Clark, of this city, and valued at \$90,000, died suddenly to-day of inflammation of the bowels.

TO SHOW HIS TEETH

JOHN BULL WILL SOON MAKE A GREAT NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

Fleet of His Big Battle Ships and Thundering "Dogs of War" to Be Paraded Next Week.

PURELY PEACEMAKING SHOW

LITTLE PROBABILITY THAT THE "DOGS" WILL BARK AT ANYTHING.

Germany, It is Said, Shows No Inclination for War, and the Kaiser Has Explained to the Queen.

SITUATION IN TRANSVAAL

ALL THE UTILANDERS AT JOHANNESBURG SURRENDER THEIR ARMS.

Gen. Joubert, the Boer Commander, Arrests Most of the Members of the Reform Committee.

(Special Cable Letter.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Despite unofficial announcements that there is little danger of war, Great Britain is preparing for an emergency. A few days ago it was officially stated that orders had been issued to the naval authorities at Portsmouth to prepare a fleet of war ships for immediate service.

Now comes an unconfirmed report from the great naval station that a second special squadron of war ships, consisting of fast cruisers, has been told off, to be held in readiness for commission at a moment's notice. This extraordinary bustle in naval circles may not mean war, but it shows the government realizes there is danger of trouble.

And, indeed, by a demonstration, to give warning that Britain is still mistress of the sea. To the flying squadron of floating forts of steel now being prepared for action at Portsmouth is to be joined the whole of the channel squadron, and all will issue forth from Portland harbor next Tuesday.

A FORTHWARD FLIGHT.

The channel squadron consists of vessels stationed close to home, and also the great battle ships that lurk at Gibraltar, ready to sweep the Mediterranean or turn the corner and course the Atlantic. In all, seventeen monster ships will assemble off the coast of Spain, and will be ready to meet the Queen's fleet at Osborne. It is very significant that fifteen or twenty torpedo chasers, or destroyers, will accompany the fleet—one to each battle ship. France is better equipped in torpedo boats than any other power, and these "torpedo chasers," or destroyers, will accompany the fleet—one to each battle ship. France is better equipped in torpedo boats than any other power, and these "torpedo chasers," or destroyers, will accompany the fleet—one to each battle ship.

What England will do with this great squadron is another matter. It is said definitely known that she will not send it to Africa. It is safe to say she will not order the fleet to the Black sea unless war is declared meanwhile. It is said positively that this formidable naval display will be made, no matter how the situation changes. The great fleet will put out, even though it only parades the open sea. Not for thirty years has any Englishman seen the whole nation aroused and angered as it is now. The talk in the streets is remarkable for its bitterness toward Germany and readiness for war. Germans in East London are no longer safe. Britain has been ordered of the police. And yet it is apparent that the outward excitement of the masses has subsided. The country is waiting and watching the course of events more calmly. In connection with the proposed naval demonstration it is significant that the rumor is spread that Great Britain has ordered Delagoa bay, the magnificent South African harbor, from Portugal. If this be the case an entire new complexion will be thrown on the political situation, and it may turn out to be the real cause for the assembling of such a powerful British fleet as the one which is being sent to the coast of Africa.

It is understood that the government of the Transvaal has demanded, among other things, that Great Britain forego her right to claim possession of Delagoa bay, and as Germany may look on this as a move which will seriously threaten the future of the Transvaal, the situation, if the report is true, will have become more critical.

SURRENDER OF UTILANDERS.

There is still another phase of the Transvaal question that may develop into a serious matter. It was reported from Pretoria that President Kruger had no intention of the Utitlanders at Johannesburg, who have been agitating for reforms, if they would lay down their arms. Last night a dispatch was received from Johannesburg stating that twenty-two members of the reform committee, including Colonel Rhodes, brother of Hon. Cecil Rhodes, late Premier of Cape Colony, Mr. Lionel Phillips and Dr. Sauer had been arrested at their club on the charge of high treason and conveyed under escort to Pretoria. This evidence of bad faith on the part of the Boers will no doubt arouse bitter resentment here. The same dispatch says the Utitlanders are disarming and that perfect quiet prevails at Johannesburg.

According to advices from Pretoria an order was issued yesterday by General Joubert, commander of the Boer forces, notifying the foreigners of the Rand (the Utitlanders) that they must surrender their arms by 6 o'clock, this evening. Joubert promised pardons for all except the leaders. The foreigners, though outnumbering their opponents, were unorganized and not so well armed, and therefore obeyed the General's order. They were surrounded by ten or fifteen thousand Boers, armed with the most improved rifles, and every man was a shot; hence it was probably better to accept the terms offered. It remains to be seen whether President Kruger's promise of immunity from punishment will be fulfilled or the leaders of the Utitlanders will be prosecuted under the charge preferred by General Joubert. Another dispatch from Pretoria says the government of the Transvaal announces that it is determined to foster mining, and those interested in it need not sacrifice their holdings for the benefit of the "agitator clique" of the Rand. This dispatch says that only ten thousand Boers are under arms, but it adds, significantly, that they will not stand until the conditions of the surrender of the Utitlanders of the Rand have been fully carried out.

CRISIS IN TRANSVAAL ENDED.

The Times this morning prints a dispatch from Pretoria which says: "The disarmament at Johannesburg has been completed without mishap, and the Boer police now patrol

the town. The crisis is practically ended and orders have been issued for all Boer commands to proceed to Pretoria, where they meet to-day. Thus ends this uneventful, during which not even a policeman has been knocked on the head and not a single act of violence has been committed. President Kruger and the executive have exhibited remarkable coolness throughout. The stability of the government has been unmistakably displayed. There is a remarkable absence of excitement here, but feelings have been aroused which will not be allayed for years. The Boers' distrust of the Utitlanders has been increased tenfold and the sense of failure rankles with the Utitlanders. Yet both sides desire that the government should remain republican and be free from outside control. The statement now in conference must, therefore, devise means for an adjustment which will secure peace, and thereby attract foreign capital."

The correspondent of the Times at Cape Town gives a long telegram from Mr. Hofmeyr, the leader of the Afrikaner party, to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in which, referring to the fact that the leaders in British financial and military circles and many in the Queen's service either shared in or winked at the Utitlander conspiracy in the Transvaal, he asks whether it would not be advisable to institute radical change in the government and in the personal rule of Cecil Rhodes. He says he trusts that a searching inquiry will be made into the conspiracy and offers his own cooperation. Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, thanks him for his offer and promises that there shall be no further investigation to prevent a repetition of the Transvaal raid. Mr. Chamberlain concludes: "My present chief object is to prevent further embitterment of the relations between the British and Dutch, which might result from extreme measures against either Johannesburg or the prisoners."

The correspondent of the Times at Berlin telegraphs: "Whatever after effects the Transvaal incident may have on German policy, in government and even in higher circles the disposition now is to regard the matter as closed. A few uncompromising spirits still expect that Germany will insist on a declaration of absolute independence. But it is doubtful whether the German government will sustain that hope. At the same time, it would be premature to imagine that all cause for anxiety has disappeared. Rumors are still current of an exchange of views in the direction of some change in England before the European Congress. Portugal's attitude is evidently an embarrassment to the government. Herr Richter, the Radical leader, in the Freisinnige Zeitung declares that the landing of German troops at Delagoa bay would be a grave political blunder. Other papers here abstain from comment on Portugal's attitude. In colonial circles the intention is manifest to utilize the anti-English campaign as a lever to agitate for an increase in the navy."

DOERS SHOULD BEWARE.

The Times publishes an editorial this morning in which it highly compliments Secretary Chamberlain on his strong, just and wise policy in a difficult crisis. With reference to President Kruger's continued holding of Dr. Jameson, the Times says: "It is not to be expected that the Boers for the Boers to push their pretensions too far. With regard to Germany's attitude, this paper says: 'If all of the outcry is meaningless, we are well content to have been roundly abused. The warning has proved a useful object lesson, showing that England is united and is prepared to defend her interests.'"

The correspondent of the Times at The Hague says: "If Emperor William's telegram to President Kruger was a bid for popularity in Holland, it has not been altogether successful. The Dutch government has maintained a moderate and impartial attitude, while public interest chiefly centers in the warlike feeling aroused in England."

A dispatch from Capetown says that the new Ministry appointed to succeed Cecil Rhodes upon his resignation enjoys the support of the Afrikaner Bond.

The Daily Telegraph has a dispatch from Berlin which says: "On Wednesday a special messenger brought an autograph letter from the Queen to the Emperor, whose reply is by now in the Queen's hands. The Emperor remarked to his entourage that he had replied in a manner which he believed would prove acceptable to the Queen. It is believed that in brief, graceful terms the Emperor commended the assurances already given by his responsible Ministers, that he had no intention of casting a slur on England's dignity. Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's correct attitude is greatly appreciated in official circles here, and the Emperor has expressed his admiration of the management by Sir Francis Lascelles, the British ambassador at Berlin, of the difficult situation. The Anglo-German campaign will now, it is hoped, be terminated by an honorable truce. The Johannesburg mining market has been weak on disturbing rumors."

The Standard, in an editorial, expresses disapproval of the delay in delivering up Dr. Jameson and his companions, and says: "President Kruger has, for the moment, the advantage of position, but he will do wisely to act with moderation."

SHOULD BE ON GUARD.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent confirms the view of the situation, and adds: "The duty of the government is more to defend the internal and external peace of the country against disturbances than to promote foreign enterprise."

The Times this morning says: "The main point for England to remember is that in time of peace attempts have been made by an ostensibly friendly power to induce another friendly power to depart from its neutral policy in order to facilitate the attack on British interests in South Africa. Great Britain must also remember that, unless the whole German demonstration at Delagoa Bay is to be the flimsy and ridiculous character now assigned to it by the German press, we must suppose that there was more or less actual determination on the part of the Portuguese refusal."

The Globe this afternoon raises an important question, which may have considerable bearing on the whole situation. It says: "It is suggested that a treaty was concluded in 1885 between Germany and the Transvaal, by which the present German colony was handed over to the Transvaal. The Transvaal toward Great Britain is based on the provisions of this treaty."

Conservative judges of the situation claim, in spite of the warlike preparations being made on such an exacting scale, that peace will not be disturbed, and that the armaments are more likely to prove a deterrent of peace than to provoke outbreak of hostilities.

As cable yesterday, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, sent a dispatch to President Kruger, of the Transvaal, saying that he had received the command of the Queen to acquaint him with the fact that her Majesty had heard with satisfaction that he had decided to hand over Dr. Jameson and the other prisoners to the British authorities, adding that this act will redound to the President's credit and honor, and conduce to the peace developments and prosperity of South Africa.

A dispatch from Lisbon says: "In the Chamber of Peers to-day the Premier, replying to a question regarding the Transvaal, declared that the government had great respect for President Kruger, but it declined to discuss matters in which Portugal, owing to her special position, ought not to interfere. The Premier then passed a resolution favoring a satisfactory maintenance of peace and calmness in South Africa."

German War Ship Arrives.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—A telegram received here from Lorenzo Marques, Delagoa bay,

announces that the German man-of-war Condor has arrived there.

SITUATION HAS IMPROVED.

Mystery, However, Lurks About the Proposed Naval Demonstration.

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LONDON, Jan. 10.—There is a feeling abroad in London to-night that there are many details of the complication into which the foreign affairs of the empire have been placed which have not been published, and much speculation is indulged in by the public. So far as official information goes, the situation seems to be improved. The mystery of the naval preparations occupies a large place in the public mind, and the conclusion arrived at by the attentive public, after thus thinking it over, is that the tremendous activity displayed, not only in the fitting out of the flying squadron, but in the rushing forward of work in the navy yards, arsenals and supply ships for war material do not appear wholly necessary on account of the condition of relations with Germany. It is also felt that it is difficult to see what point the flying squadron, which, together with the existing available squadrons with which it is proposed to join it, will form. It is said, the most powerful fleet of war vessels ever put afloat, is destined.

The situation in the Transvaal is undoubtedly greatly improved, and, unless President Kruger has made extortionate demands, such as for the complete independence of his republic and freedom from the suzerainty of Great Britain, and has received the support of Germany, it is not probable that these demands, such as a powerful fleet as is being prepared will not be needed at Delagoa bay. In fact, the whole future of South Africa now depends on the nature of the demands made by President Kruger, whose response to the Queen's message, as addressed to him in the third person, through Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, is, to say the least, not effusive. In fact, it virtually declares that the President will hold Dr. Jameson and the other members of his expedition who were taken with him as hostages for the disarmament of Johannesburg. The time of grace for the surrender of the arms held by the Utitlanders expires at 6 o'clock this evening. Those of the Utitlanders who have not yielded their arms at that time are to be excluded from the amnesty to be granted to those who participate in the uprising. The indemnity demanded by the Transvaal government from the chartered South Africa Company is variously stated at from £500,000 to £2,000,000.

The disturbances in the Transvaal have led to an exceedingly heavy Stock Exchange auction, especially for Chartered Bank, Anglo and Consolidated Gold Fields. Brokers are having difficulty in obtaining payment from weak holders who have hoped to be able to carry over their stock, but have refused to do so in view of the disturbed political situation. Some of the differences now have been very heavy. In two instances they amounted, respectively, to £50,000 and £35,000. The former sum was paid, but in the second case the payment is reported to have been a matter of temporary arrangement. Several failures are expected to occur.

The statement circulated here to-day that the Utitlanders had decided to surrender, and of a second special squadron created a good deal of excitement when it was announced, but it was later found to be untrue. It is said that the Utitlanders are to-day, and will stay there over night. It is said that the Utitlanders are to-day, and will stay there over night. It is said that the Utitlanders are to-day, and will stay there over night.

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